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10/633,060

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Tienyu Chiu

LUC-419/Chiu 4

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EXAMINER

O CONNOR, BRIAN T

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2616

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

07/11/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/633,060

Applicant(s)

CHIU, TIENYU

Examiner

Brian T. O'Connor

Art Unit

2616

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 April 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This office action is in response to Applicant's amendment filed on 04/27/2007.
2. Claims 1 and 6 have been amended. Claims 1-10 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
4. Claims 1-3, 5-8, and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over O'Sullivan et al. (US 7,212,516; hereafter O'Sullivan) in view of Morganstein et al. (US 5,940,476; hereafter Morganstein).

With respect to claim 1, O'Sullivan discloses a method for a PSTN call center (500 of Figure 5; column 6, lines 25-34; viewed as a PSTN switch) to provide Internet telephone users with call features (column 6, lines 47-51). The PSTN call center contains an IP interface (504 of Figure 5; column 6, lines 52-64; viewed as equivalent to an IP peripheral unit) that receives incoming IP packets with requests for call features (column 7, lines 1-4). The IP interface sends incoming message to a telephone resource module (504 of Figure 5; viewed as equivalent to a packet line trunk unit) of a time switch (502 of Figure 5; viewed as equivalent to a switch module). The PSTN call center also contains a microprocessor (512 of Figure 5) and a memory (514 of Figure 5) that are viewed a equivalent to an applications processor.

O'Sullivan does not disclose a directory database accessed by an application processor in response to the request for a call feature and does not disclose the application processor retrieving information in the directory database.

Morganstein, in a related field of invention, discloses a PBX or Centrex system (20 of Figure 1) with an application processor (30 of Figure 1; where the system server is viewed as equivalent to an application processor) and access to database (42 of Figure 1) that contains account names (106 of Figure 3a) and telephone numbers (114 of Figure 3a; column 8, lines 38-44) for identity lookup and retrieval functions (column 4, lines 23-33).

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the financial benefit of additional features for a service company by using the database and processor in the PBX of Morganstein. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Morganstein with the method of O'Sullivan.

With respect to claim 2, O'Sullivan does not disclose information from a directory database.

Morganstein discloses a method where a PBX looks up and sends information (caller's name) to an application processor (236, 238 of Figure 4b).

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the benefit of additional features for a service company by sending the information retrieved to the IP caller in O'Sullivan. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Morganstein with the method of O'Sullivan.

With respect to claim 3, O'Sullivan discloses that the request for a call feature could be generated by another calling party (column 7, lines 1-4).

O'Sullivan fails to disclose a PBX looking up and sending information to an application processor.

Morganstein discloses a method where a PBX looks up and sends information to an application processor (236, 238 of Figure 4b).

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the benefit of additional features for a service company by sending the information retrieved to the IP caller in O'Sullivan. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Morganstein with the method of O'Sullivan.

With respect to claim 5, O'Sullivan fails to teach that the call feature is calling name display.

Morganstein discloses a method where a PBX looks up and sends information (caller's name) to an application processor (236, 238 of Figure 4b).

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the financial benefit of additional features for a service company by sending the information retrieved to the IP caller in O'Sullivan. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Morganstein with the method of O'Sullivan.

With respect to claim 6, O'Sullivan discloses a method for a PSTN call center (500 of Figure 5; column 6, lines 25-34; viewed as a PSTN switch) to provide Internet telephone users with call features (column 6, lines 47-51). The PSTN call center contains an IP interface (504 of Figure 5; column 6, lines 52-64; viewed as equivalent to

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an IP peripheral unit) that receives incoming IP packets with requests for call features (column 7, lines 1-4). The IP interface sends incoming message to a telephone resource module (504 of Figure 5; viewed as equivalent to a packet line trunk unit) of a time switch (502 of Figure 5; viewed as equivalent to a switch module). The PSTN call center also contains a microprocessor (512 of Figure 5) and a memory (514 of Figure 5) that are viewed as equivalent to an applications processor. The PSTN call center responses to requested feature from IP callers.

O'Sullivan does not disclose a directory database accessed by an application processor in response to the request for a call feature and does not disclose the application processor retrieving information in the directory database.

Morganstein, in a related field of invention, discloses a PBX or Centrex system (20 of Figure 1) with an application processor (30 of Figure 1; where the system server is viewed as equivalent to an application processor) and access to database (42 of Figure 1) that contains account names (106 of Figure 3a) and telephone numbers (114 of Figure 3a; column 8, lines 38-44) for identity lookup and retrieval functions (column 4, lines 23-33).

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the benefit of additional features for a service company by using the database and processor in the PBX of Morganstein. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Morganstein with the method of O'Sullivan.

With respect to claim 7, O'Sullivan does not disclose information from a directory database.

Morganstein discloses a method where a PBX looks up and sends information (caller's name) to an application processor (236, 238 of Figure 4b).

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the benefit of additional features for a service company by sending the information retrieved to the IP caller in O'Sullivan. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Morganstein with the method of O'Sullivan.

With respect to claim 8, O'Sullivan discloses that the request for a call feature could be generated by another calling party (column 7, lines 1-4).

Morganstein discloses a method where a PBX looks up and sends information to an application processor (236, 238 of Figure 4b).

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the benefit of additional features for a service company by sending the information retrieved to the IP caller in O'Sullivan. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Morganstein with the method of O'Sullivan.

With respect to claim 10, O'Sullivan fails to teach that the call feature is calling name display.

Morganstein discloses a method where a PBX looks up and sends information (caller's name) to an application processor (236, 238 of Figure 4b).

One of ordinary skill in the art would recognize the benefit of additional features for a service company by sending the information retrieved to the IP caller in O'Sullivan. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Morganstein with the method of O'Sullivan.

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5. Claims 4 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over O'Sullivan in view of Morganstein and further in view of Dickerman et al. (US 5,987,118 hereafter Dickerman).

With respect to claim 4, O'Sullivan fails to disclose that the second message is compatible with peripheral control and timing facilities interface protocol.

Dickerman, in a related field of endeavor, discloses an AIN Gateway (120 of Figure 1) that translates messages into a protocol compatible with an Intelligent Network (104 of Figure 1) and Intelligent Peripheral devices (142 of Figure 1; column 6, lines 44-56) and thus is also compatible with peripheral control and timing facilities interface protocol.

One of ordinary skill in the art would realize the benefit of added network coverage and service by using the AIN Gateway functions in Dickerman. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Dickerman with the method of O'Sullivan and Morganstein.

With respect to claim 9, O'Sullivan fails to disclose that the second message is compatible with peripheral control and timing facilities interface protocol.

Dickerman, in a related field of endeavor, discloses an AIN Gateway (120 of Figure 1) that translates messages into a protocol compatible with an Intelligent Network (104 of Figure 1) and Intelligent Peripheral devices (142 of Figure 1; column 6, lines 44-56) and thus is also compatible with peripheral control and timing facilities interface protocol.

One of ordinary skill in the art would realize the benefit of added network coverage and service by using the AIN Gateway functions in Dickerman. Thus it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use the method of Dickerman with the method of O'Sullivan and Morganstein.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 and 6 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).


A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian T. O'Connor whose telephone number is 571-270-1081. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00AM-6:30PM, M-F, 1st Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hassan Kizou can be reached on 571-272-3088. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Brian T. O'Connor
July 6, 2007



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